

INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PLANOS

Represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction, combined with the embodiment of forty years' experience.

GUARANTEED

FIVE YEARS.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

KNITTED TIES

In the following School Colours:

"Old Harrovians" "Old Bedfordians" "Old Etonians"
 "Old Carthusians" "Old Winchester" "Old Rugbians"
 "Old Reptonians" "Old Cliftonians" "Old Cheltonians"
 "Old Salopians" "Old Malvernians" "Old Wellingtonians"

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1893.

MINISTROS CIGARS

A Cigar that has stood the test of time.

In Boxes of 25 \$4.00 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TONIGHT at 9.15.

THE FANTASTIC STARS

AND

THE BELL VAUDEVILLE COY.

In a Great Holiday Programme.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
 Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
 All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.
 Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
 The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY 1917.
 With Index. Price \$7.50.
 On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FREE CROP of 1917 having been just collected, orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., Ltd.

P.O. Box 72,

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

THE FIGHTING IN THE SWATOW DISTRICT

ORDER RESTORED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Swatow, December 15th.
 As predicted in the 14th, the fall of Swatow rendered the successful defence of Chiau An impossible. It is now known that the missionaries at Chiau An—representing American, French and English—were in communication with the leaders of both combatants, that they worked hard together for the cessation of hostilities and thus saved Chiau An from destruction. In this matter they acted with the concurrence of the Chiau An Chamber of Commerce. The Northerners expressed their willingness to depart on the following conditions:—(1) An armistice of twenty-four hours, (2) twenty thousand dollars, (3) five hundred coolies for burden bearers, (4) the Southerners to keep the truce, (5) General Mok to be allowed to go with the Northerners. The Southerners were not inclined to listen to these terms. They demanded the surrender of all arms and the surrender of General Mok. They agreed, however, to submit the proposals to their respective Commanders for final decision. The Southern General was in the neighbourhood of Swatow, whither the peace-makers went. It is not quite clear what happened, but the truce was broken. Fighting began on both sides, and the Northerners, realising their perilous position, made a desperate effort by which they succeeded in pushing back the Southern soldiers. Then, seizing their opportunity, they eluded the vigilance of the Southerners and evacuated the city, in the night, carrying away with them much of their effects. On recovering, the Southerners renewed their assault on the city, only to find that the Northerners had already escaped. They pursued them in the direction of the Canton-Northern border and came in touch with their rear-guards, surrounding a company and severely mauling them. General Mok was said to be in this company, but no one seems to know any thing definite as to his fate. The retreat was somewhat disorderly, and many of the soldiers are said to have molested the inhabitants. The successful leader of the Southern troops, General Shih, has appointed his first officer, Col. Liu, to the post in Swatow from which General Mok has been ousted. The new Brigadier-General at once set about putting his house in order. As soon as he entered Swatow he took immediate steps to see to the protection of foreigners in the port, and has already paid his respects to the various Consuls.

I hear it reported that the Cantonese troops are not content with turning the Northern troops out of Kwangtung province, and that they have already set out for the Fukien province. As far as we can learn they have a fair chance of success. The Fukien people, of course, are racially closely allied with the Swatow and Nankai people, and their political sympathies are much the same. They will probably help the Cantonese soldiers.

When the fighting at Swatow was at its height, and the probability was that the Southern army would win, a Japanese gunboat appeared in the harbour in order to safeguard the interests of Japan and, I imagine, those of the other foreigners resident there. A company of blue-jackets came ashore and were posted at the Taiwan Bank. It is not supposed that they will remain for any length of time. We believe that General Liu has sufficient forces at his command to keep order in the whole region now under his command.

In the various counties there is a good deal of clan feud. We have never before known of the martial temper reach to such a height. In some villages the elders have the greatest difficulty in controlling the hot-bloods among them, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Liu will take in hand, immediately the pacification of these districts, the peace. A conspicuous weakness in the prefect's administration was that he would not, or could not, take these matters up, nor that his successor is left with a host of thorny problems to settle.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

MISCELLANY—PART I.

The firing ordered for Sunday, Jan. 13th, when men detailed in Orders of December 28/29 will attend Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons will attend in muffs at Headquarters Club on the following date:
 Monday, Jan. 7th—No. 3 Platoon.
 Friday, Jan. 11th—No. 4 Platoon.

PARADES—CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.

Friday, Jan. 4th—All recruits.
 Monday, Jan. 7th—All recruits.
 Tuesday, Jan. 8th—No. 2 Platoon, Also No. 2 Section (at Water Police Station).
 Wednesday, Jan. 9th—No. 3 Company and Ambulance Platoon, under Sgt. Major Boyle.
 Thursday, Jan. 10th—No. 1 Section.
 By Order.
 T. F. HOVAN, A.S.P. and Adjutant Hongkong, 2nd January, 1918.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F., Treasurer of the above Fund, gratefully acknowledges the following subscriptions and submits a statement of accounts for the period 18th December, 1917, to 31st December, 1917:—

Donnelly & White	10.00
H. W. Looker	10.00
R. M. Dyer	10.00
R.B.	25.00
D. MacDonald	10.00
E. K. Telegraph Co.	20.00
European Staff	10.00
H. T. Jackson	10.00
G. E. Stewart	10.00
Ken	5.00
C. G. Harrison	5.00
C. Thorne	10.00
Mrs. Swaine	7.00
G. Piercy	5.00
K.L.	3.00
For H. B. L. Dowbiggin from members of Hongkong Club	300.00
Per Miss Denison	
R. Sutherland, Nov./Dec.	10.00
S. J. Chinchon, Nov./Dec.	10.00
D. K. Blair, Nov./Dec.	10.00
E. Davidson, Nov./Dec.	10.00
D. K. Cobb, Nov./Dec.	4.00
R. G. Herbert, Nov./Dec.	6.00
A. E. Crapnell	5.00
G. C. Moxon	10.00
H. Hancock	10.00
H. F. Campbell	5.00
A. Ritchie	5.00
H. A. Nisbet	5.00
R. E. Sedgwick	5.00
C.D.W.	10.00
D. M. Ross	10.00
H. W. Bird	10.00
G. E. Archbutt	10.00
A. Forbe	5.00
J. E. Brister	5.00
E. Grant Smith	3.00
J. C. Nixon	3.00
L. N. Lewis	10.00
F. A. Wells	5.00
P. S. Cassidy	3.00
C. H. Blason	5.00
M. M. Maas	5.00
E. A. M. Williams	10.00
J. Bentley	5.00
Asiatic Petroleum Coy.	
N.L.W. W.H.R. W.M.	
C.M.B. E.B. J.R.	
H.F.B. F.H. L.A.C.	
J.R. and C.B.	28.00
Total	\$684.00
Balance in hand on 17th Dec., 1917	140.08
Total	\$824.08
Expenditure from 18th Dec., 1917, to 31st Dec., 1917	748.20
Balance in hand	\$ 75.88

* Monthly subscription.

\$—Donation.

ROBBERIES NEAR THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY

A Correspondent writes: Kindly allow me space in your esteemed journal again to draw the attention of the officials at Canton to the daring robberies which have been perpetrated in Chin Kai Market town and at the Tong-tan-lu Railway Station, some 20 odd miles beyond the border of the New Territories.

I am glad to say that my previous complaint, which appeared in your valuable columns on December 17th, was followed a few days later by the Tung Koon Magistrate personally leading about 1,000 soldiers against the robbers' stronghold. The force travelled by special night trains to Tong-tan-lu Railway Station, and thence marched to the robbers' village, which they attacked at daybreak on the 21st instant. Unfortunately, the robbers somehow gained advance information of what was about to happen and made good their escape. It is a great pity that when the Magistrate discovered this he did not take any further steps to track them down or to effect the release of their twelve captives, but returned to his headquarters the same day. I have been informed that the robbers are hiding in the adjacent villages. If the Magistrate were to leave a couple of hundred soldiers behind for a time, probably they would be able to effect the arrest of some of the robbers and in that way ascertain the whereabouts of the persons kidnapped. The soldiers have arrested a few of the robbers in another village, so it is to be hoped that, as it has been informed, the robbers are hiding in the adjacent villages. If the Magistrate were to leave a couple of hundred soldiers behind for a time, probably they would be able to effect the arrest of some of the robbers and in that way ascertain the whereabouts of the persons kidnapped. The soldiers have arrested a few of the robbers in another village, so it is to be hoped that, as it has been informed, the robbers are hiding in the adjacent villages. If the Magistrate were to leave a couple of hundred soldiers behind for a time, probably they would be able to effect the release of their twelve captives, but returned to his headquarters the same day. 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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

WE received a Telegram on 1st January, 1918, from Head Office in Montreal that "ALL RECORDS AGAIN BROKEN." LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Acting Managers.

NOTICE

WE HAVE This Day admitted Mr. P. M. NOLASCO DA SILVA as a Partner in our Firm, which in future will be carried on under the style or firm of WORCESTER, LAMBERT & SILVA. WORCESTER & LAMBERT, Hongkong, 1st January, 1918.

WANTED

BY a Japanese firm, an ENGLISH or AMERICAN GENTLEMAN to Teach English for two hours daily.

Apply to— Box No. 3, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

TO BE SOLD

"GALESEND," 109, THE PEAK. Six rooms. Apply— C. H. CALE, Public Works Department Hongkong.

TO LET

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with excellent cuisine and attendance. To let in the Hill District. Apply— Care of "Daily Press" Office.

TO LET

LARGE ROOM on the Ground Floor of the Old Supreme Court. Apply to— NORONHA & Co.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SIAGAPOE.

HE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 8th Jan. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th Jan. at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAWA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents. Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO AND KOBE.

HE Steamship

"COSTA RICA"

Captain O. A. L. has, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 8th Jan. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 3rd Jan. at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within 10 days of the date of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Jan. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit issued by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 26th December, 1917. [1438]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

HE Steamship

"TEESTA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 5.00 P.M. on 4th Jan. 1918, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 4th Jan. 1918, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 26th December, 1917. [1445]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

Kowloon
St. Andrew's Church Hall.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
(FRIDAY), JAN. 4.
Special Concert by the
FANTASTIC STARS
Prices \$2 and \$1.

Reserve at Ogilvie & Co., Music Store, Kowloon.

NOTICE

WE HAVE This Day authorized Mr. CHARLES BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A., to Sign our Firm name as a Partner. LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 1st January, 1918.

NOTICE

WE HAVE this date authorized Mr. FRANK EWART JOSELAND to Sign our Firm per Procuration. DONNELLY & WHITE, Queen's Building, Hongkong, 1st January, 1918.

NOTICE

AS from the 1st of January, 1918, the Business heretofore carried on in Hongkong under the style of E. PARANEY, will be carried on by CHUNG HOY & Co., Ltd., P. E. PARANEY, A. B. AVASIA, Hongkong, 1st January, 1918.

NOTICE

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that we have as from January 1st, 1918, admitted into Partnership Mr. ALBERT ARTHUR CLAXTON, and our business as Manufacturers' Representatives will in future be carried on at 35, Robinson Road, Singapore, and 4, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, under the style of NEWALL & CLAXTON. HOLLOWAY & NEWALL, Hongkong, 1st January, 1918.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the Undersigned, in the business of Solicitors at No. 44, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, under the style or firm of HARDING & AGASSIZ, was dissolved on the 31st day of December, by mutual consent.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1918.
By his Attorney, J. HENNESSY SETH
E. L. AGASSIZ.

STEWART BROS.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. MURRAY STEWART in our Firm CEASED This Day.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918.

CANTON—C.M.S. GIRLS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

ST. HILDA'S—East Parade Ground.

Principal—Miss EENDELACK, M.A., Dip. Ed.
School Re-opens January 10th, 1918.
Thorough English and Chinese Education.
Fees moderate. [1449]

NOTICE

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 424 for Twenty Shares Nos. 12388/12389 in this Company registered in the name of WILLIAM ALEXANDER PARSONS MARTIN, has been LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other or others will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [1460]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4100 for Fourteen Shares Nos. 13464/13477 in the name of MARY SAMUEL PEARLY has been LOST or STOLEN, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, 15th December, 1917. [1388]

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in Singapore.

WANTED

A PORTUGUESE Seeks Employment in a Mercantile Firm, as Assistant Bookkeeper. Holding good references. Please reply to— "M." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1435]

FOR SALE

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak. Apply— DUNCAN CLARK, LAM, CRAWFORD & Co. [1459]

FOR SALE

No. 42, ROBINSON ROAD, Hongkong (7 Rooms, etc.) Apply to— G. PIERCY, at the above address. [1454]

INTIMATIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned). TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 3rd January, 1918, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising— Blackwood Furniture, Large Plain Sideboard, Cabinet suitable for Glass or Silver, Chairs, Overmantels, etc., White Enamelled Twin Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Washstands, Chests of Drawers, etc., Dinner Service and Crockery, Ware, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, including Large American Ice Chest, and two White Enamelled Baths. The above furniture, etc., has been removed to the Sale Rooms for convenience of Sale. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.) Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HUGH, Auctioneers. [1449]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

5% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st January, 1918, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 11 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, At Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, and other ports.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, At Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, and other ports.
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, At Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, and other ports.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, At Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, and other ports.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, At Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, and other ports.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, At Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, and other ports.
BANQUE BELGE DE L'EXTRANGER, At Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, and other ports.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 5% in the £ will be—

On £200 Bonds, £ 2 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 12 0 0
Less Tax at 5% in the £ 2 0 0

Net amount payable £ 20 0 0

On £100 Bonds, £ 1 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 6 0 0
Less Tax at 5% in the £ 1 0 0

Net amount payable £ 10 0 0

On £200 Bonds, £ 2 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 12 0 0
Less Tax at 5% in the £ 2 0 0

Net amount payable £ 20 0 0

Payment will be made in Tientsin at the Demand. Paying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented. By Order, THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, W. S. NATHAN, General Manager. [1450]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET

OFFICES in York Buildings.

HOUSES on Shamsham, Canton.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd. [1451]

TO LET

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed. For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER, HONGKONG IS Co., Ltd., 46, Connaught Road Central. [1400]

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [1273]

TO LET

No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE.

No. 15, BURROW STREET, Wanchoi, ONE GODOWN.

No. 126, THE PEAK, from 1st April, 1918.

No. 15, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

No. 57, WHITEFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shekwan Road. Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [1450]

INTIMATION

WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES.

Case No. 1. \$22.00

3 Bots. St. Etienne Claret.
1 " Light Dry Sherry.
1 " Port, Full Bodied.
1 " Gin.
1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
1 " " " Quality.
1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

Case No. 2. \$28.00

1 Bot. St. Marcoux Champagne.
1 " Burgundy "Beunne".
3 Bots. St. Etienne Claret.
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry, Sandeman's.
1 " Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 " Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
1 " " " Quality.
1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
1 " Gin.
1 " Orange Curacao.

Case No. 3. \$32.00

1 Bot. St. Marcoux Champagne.
1 " Old Brown Sherry "E.E." Quality.
2 Bots. Superior Old Port "D" Quality.
1 " Very Finest "OLD BROWN" Brandy, "E" Quality.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
1 " " " Quality.
1 " Killy Liqueur Whisky (guaranteed 20 years old).
3 Bots. St. Julien Claret.
1 Bot. Gin.
1 " Orange Curacao.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, TELEPHONE 515. [12]

BIRTHS.

ORRIG—At Matilda Hospital, on 2nd January, to Mr. and Mrs. E. T. CRAIG, a son.

SILVA-NETTO—At Belmont, 63, Robinson Road, on 2nd January, to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. B. SILVA-NETTO, a son.

DEATH.

WATT—Died of wounds in Palestine, October, 1917, KENNETH MURRAY WATT, 2nd Lt. 1/5th Bedfordshire Regt., late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London. Died.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Road, O. LONDON OFFICE: 111, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 3RD JANUARY, 1918.

JAPAN AND THE WAR.

The position of Japan towards the war continues to agitate Japanese publicists, who ventilate their opinions in a curiously detached way which seems to imply that Japan's share in the conflict has already been performed. Needless to say, these gentlemen have no voice in the government; they consist mostly of University professors, or merchants and financiers, whose eyes are opened only to the main chance. That the war has brought wealth to Japan is indisputable. Only recently one journal was consolingly remarking that even if Russia should repudiate her debt, Japan would lose only a small fraction of the amount she had gained by the war. Nor can it be said that Japan has been treated badly by the Allies or cramped in any direction likely to add to her profits. Three of the enemy ships interned in China have been allotted to her at charter-rates which are far below anything obtaining in the country, although she has withdrawn some of her largest ships from dangerous routes, where of course the need for tonnage is greatest. Further, import embargoes among the Allied belligerents have been waived in her favour. The British Government has distinguished itself in this direction, hardly any embargo it has announced having been maintained in face of Japanese opposition. The Japanese manufacturers can not, of course, be blamed for protesting against import embargoes on the articles they produce, even although they must

be aware that such embargoes were only proclaimed in the most difficult circumstances, and under strong pressure. On the other hand, the British Government would have been equally justified in adopting the same attitude as the United States, which has refused to yield to the Japanese agitation for the removal of the embargo on iron and steel unless a satisfactory *quid pro quo* is forthcoming. In the shape of shipping for the Allies. Negotiations over this question have failed so far to reach any conclusion, the point at issue being the charter-rates for the ships. Charter-rates in Japan, in the absence of any Government control, have been swollen out of all proportion to rates obtaining in other parts of the world, and the Japanese Government protests, that it has no authority to force its ship-owners to accept anything under these rates, although it has no scruples in chartering from China enemy ships at charter-rates which, however much they approximate to rates obtaining outside the country, certainly do not approximate to those obtaining within. Nor is Japan assisting the Allies with the ships which she refuses to charter to them. The highness of charter-rates is a reflection from the highness of freight-rates, over which, again, there has been no Government control. The result is that all the goods supplied by Japan to the Allies are proportionately high in price. There is, and always has been, a control over the freight-rates on the subsidised lines in so far as any increase must receive Government sanction, and this has been given for these ships once or twice since the war started. It is, however, from the extra or unsubsidised steamers that the great lines are able to pay dividends of 70 per cent. and over, and freight-rates on these are mounting month by month. This artificial enhancement of the price of goods supplied to the Allies goes to the enrichment of Japanese ship-owners. Profiteering has been more or less checked in Europe and America, but in Japan it is rampant. A tax on war-profits is, indeed, announced as a part of the forthcoming Japanese Budget, but as the measure is not retrospective, it seems rather late in the day to introduce it. In purely military measures on the other hand, Japan appears to have done as much as lay within her power. Her Navy has been largely used, even as far as the Mediterranean, and it has not been able to boast of any engagements with enemy warships; this has been due solely to ill luck. As for sending Japanese troops abroad, the difficulties in the way of such an enterprise may be said to involve her from any charge of lack of will. Though it may seem a minor detail, the provisioning of the Japanese troops constitutes one of the difficulties owing to their peculiar diet. To this may be added the difficulties of co-ordination with the other troops of the Allies, and, of course, the problem of transport. Would it pay the Allies, with all the man-power available in America and soon to be placed at the front, to collect sufficient ships to convey to Europe a Japanese army of a size sufficient to be of any service? Most people would hesitate to give an answer in the affirmative. It is rather on the economic side that further assistance could be wished from Japan. The Japanese Constitution has been described as a despotism flavoured by representative elements, but it is noticeable that the purely commercial element in the country has long been a growing power, whose interests those in authority are wont to handle with kid gloves. While in all other countries private interests have been subordinated to national interests, in Japan they still reign supreme.

A portion of the proceeds derived from showing the film "Damon and Pythias" at the Peak Club this evening will be given to St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind.

During the week ended December 29th the following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony—Two of diphtheria (both Chinese and one of them fatal), three of enteric fever (two of them British and one fatal), and one of small pox (Finnish).

A report has been made to the Police by a boilermaker, employed on board a ship in port, that during the night of the 21st ultimo some person, unknown, broke open the store-room, in the stake-hold of the vessel and stole a large quantity of zinc boiler-plate, valued at \$250.

These owners of cargo boat No. 2259 reports that at 4.45 p.m. on Tuesday, while his boat was anchored alongside Kallet Island, five men, armed with knives, came aboard, and, after threatening to do him bodily injury, ransacked the cabin and stole a quantity of money, clothing and jewellery, to the value of \$100.

On information received from the Governor of Hongkong the Viceroy of India has been pleased to grant the title of Khan Sahib to Hachim Khan. A notification to this effect appeared in the Gazette of India on 1st January, 1918. The recipient, we are informed, is a brother of the Hon. Capt. Ajah Khan, Siridan Bahadur, I.O.M., member of the Imperial Council of India.

Yesterday afternoon the marriage was solemnised at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, of Mr. Frederick O. Goudin, of the British American Tobacco Company, and Miss Mabel Elliot Long, daughter of Mrs. E. E. Long, of No. 24, Nathan Road, Kowloon. The Rev. B. Pope officiated. There was a large gathering of relatives and friends. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. D. Long, wore a dress of ivory satin and georgette crepe with a tulle veil. Her bridesmaids wore the Misses D. and G. Razavet. Mr. W. Drude acted as "best man." After the ceremony a reception was held at the house of the bride's mother.

On Sunday, January 6th, the day appointed by His Majesty the King as a day of prayer for God's blessing on our aims, the following services will be held in St. John's Cathedral—7.45 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Matins with special prayers and sermon by the Bishop of Victoria; 12 noon, Holy Communion; 3 p.m., Litany; 6 p.m., Evensong and special prayers with sermon. At 10 a.m. a service for children will be held in St. Paul's Chapel. H. E. the Governor, H. E. Major General Ventris and Commodore Sandeman have notified their intention of being present at the service at 11 a.m., on which occasion the collection will be devoted to a fund for mine-sweepers, a body of men who have rendered, and are rendering, such splendid service at the daily risk of their lives. As all the choir boys are in camp with the cadets the services on Sunday will be of a simple character and will be sung in unison. The hope is expressed that many will observe the day as one of special prayer.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER

CANADA'S THANKS TO HONGKONG.

H. E. the Governor has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies as follows:—

"The following message has been received from the Governor-General of Canada:—

"Government of Canada desire me to express their grateful thanks for the very kind message from the Government of Hongkong on the occasion of the terrible catastrophe which has visited Halifax and also for their generous contribution to relief of sufferers by this calamity."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG" SAN PO.]

STATEMENT OF CONDITIONS.

PEKING, January 1st.

Wang Chi-chen has wired to Li Chun, stating the following conditions:—(1) Withdrawal of Kwangtung troops from Hunan; (2) withdrawal of Yuanan troops from Szechuen; (3) appointment of Lung Chai-kuang not to be opposed; (4) Kwangtung troops not to attack Fokien.

Shen Chun-huan will hold a meeting at Shanghai to discuss the question of peace.

Wang Chi-kuang left Shanghai yesterday for Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG" SAN PO.]

CANTON, January 2nd.

GENERAL LUNG'S TROOPS.

General Lung's troops, which have been defeated, are said to contemplate leaving for King Chow. They have sent their leaders to request the Canton leaders not to hinder their retirement.

THE COMING COMMANDER.

The ex-Tsichun Chan Ping-kwan, who was appointed Chief Commander to attack General Lung, has arrived at Nanning. Chan will come to Canton within a few days.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Tsichun Mok Wing-kun, called a meeting to discuss the proposed armistice. General Lukking-ting was asked to request the Peking Government to cancel General Lung Chai-kuang's appointment, and to give orders for Lung's troops, which have landed in the Province, to leave at once.

ASSISTANCE FOR FUKIEN.

Although the mandate of armistice has been issued, the President has not yet stopped sending assistance to Fukien. We learn that the 2nd North Squadron received orders to go to Foochow yesterday.

THE WAR.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE.

ALLIES REPORTED EXCHANGING VIEWS.

IMPORTANT SUCCESS IN PALESTINE.

TURKS LOSE HEAVILY.

THIRD AIR RAID ON PADUA.

ENEMY DELIBERATELY WRECKING PRICELESS TREASURES.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

ACCOUNT OF ENEMY ATTACK.

LONDON, January 1st.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The enemy's attack yesterday north-west of La Vacquerie was carried out after a fierce bombardment. The attack was concentrated on a half-mile front. The waves advanced under cover of flammewerfers, and parties swarmed into a short length of trenches on the right. Elsewhere they were unable to rush the parapet in face of heavy machine-gun and rifle-fire.

Whilst our supports were organising the counter-attack, our gunners put up a fierce barrage against the invaders, driving them to cover, with the result that when we crossed the snowclad ground we took the whole of the trenches the Germans had carried.

It was a very straggling remnant of the original storming companies which got back across No Man's Land.

A REGULAR NEW YEAR QUARREL.

The New Year was ushered in according to custom.

At midnight groups of batteries put over salvoes of high-explosives in bursts of a dozen at a time, thus intimating that it was twelve o'clock. Then other gunners joined in punctually with firing, indicating the numerals of 1918, after which a bouquet of gas-shells was sent speeding to bid "Fritz" a happy New Year.

Naturally this form of greeting was resented in some places, notably near (L'houx an) enemy, where a regular quarrel between the heaves blazed up.

AN INDELICATE CHARGE.

The Scottish celebrations were more subdued than usual, possibly owing to the scarcity of whisky.

AN INTREPID AIRMAN'S ADVENTURE.

I have just heard of a wonderful story of adventure of a young British airman. In thick weather he landed and asked the peasants his whereabouts, when he beheld a troop of German cavalry galloping towards him. He immediately opened his engine full out, and, skimming the ground, charged the advancing Germans. The leading officer fired an automatic pistol at the airman, who opened with his Lewis gun and casualties the officer and numerous men and horses. The remainder bolted.

The airman intended leaving nothing to chance, so he flew a great distance westward to ensure landing on the British side. When he next descended, it was needless to ask his whereabouts, for he recognised Paris a few kilometres away.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN ATTACK COMPLETELY REPULSED.

LONDON, December 31st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy this morning renewed his attack on the Welsh Ridge on a 1,200 yards front.

His troops on the southern portion of the attack temporarily, with the assistance of liquid fire, entered a trench.

Our counter-attack drove out the attack on the remainder of the front, which was broken up by our fire and completely repulsed.

POSITIONS REGAINED.

As a result of successful counter-attacks we regained the more important parts of the positions on the Welsh Ridge, taking prisoners and machine-guns.

The enemy retains a portion of a front trench near Lavaquerie and southward of Marcoing.

We advanced our line last night a short distance astride the Ypres-Staden railway.

LONDON, January 1st.

There was considerable reciprocal artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Arleux-en-Gohelle.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, January 1st.

A wireless German official report states:—We extended our gains southward of Marcoing.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, January 1st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has issued, as an Order of the Day, a message from Sir R. C. Munro-Ferguson, Governor of Australia, expressing thanks for good wishes and assuring him of the Australians' continued confidence in Sir Douglas Haig and his gallant troops, from General Botha, expressing best wishes that their heroic efforts may be crowned with deserved victory, and from the Governor of New Zealand, wishing complete success, which is essential to the well-being of the civilised world.

OBJECT OF ENEMY'S ATTACK.

LONDON, December 31st.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters to-day reports:—When the Germans attacked between Lavaquerie and Marcoing it was so hazy with frost that it was difficult to see the enemy waves till they were close to the trenches.

There was bitter hand-to-hand fighting on the right, while on the left so prompt was our counter-attack that he only retained a small portion of his gains.

In the course of the day our bombers drove out the enemy from several traverses and saps, inflicting considerable casualties.

Fighting has been continuous since.

The communications are bad owing to the snow, which is several feet deep in places. There is no reason to believe that the affair was intended to be more than a local attack, with the object of regaining the Welsh Ridge, which is part of the Hindenburg Line, and gives good observation and excellent habitability.

GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official report states:—We took possession of a trench southward of Marcoing.

Northward of Lavaquerie the English counter-attacks recovered part of their lost territory.

We captured 375 prisoners.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 31st.

A communiqué states there was lively artillery activity in the Champagne region, on the heights, and the right bank of the Meuse, in the sector of Bezonvaux.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE.

LONDON, January 1st.

The revenue for the nine months ending December 31st was £400,650,000, compared with £390,140,000 for the corresponding period of 1916.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

FRENCH TROOPS' MAGNIFICENT DASH.

PARIS, January 1st.

A semi-official report states:—The French attack mentioned in yesterday's Italian communiqué was launched after thirty-six hours bombardment.

Monte Tomba is 870 metres high and constitutes the last buttress in the mountain chain which defends access to the plain between the elbow of the Brenta westward of Piave and eastward.

The Italians here recently were forced to abandon, after a desperate resistance, valuable positions to the Austrians, leaving no natural obstacle between the enemy and Treviso. Hence the importance of restoring the position.

The French troops showed really magnificent dash in regaining the mastery of Monte Tomba, capturing large booty, besides prisoners.

The French success, both tactically and morally, is valuable.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH TROOPS STORM POSITIONS.

LONDON, December 31st.

An Italian official report states:—After intense artillery firing in Monte Tomba sector the French troops stormed the position between Montefenera and Maranzine.

They overcame a stubborn resistance and established themselves firmly.

They captured 44 officers, 1,348 men, 60 machine-guns and seven cannons and other material.

The British and Italian batteries and airmen co-operated.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, December 31st.

A German wireless official report states:—There were violent artillery and mine-firing duels at the Monte Tomba ridge.

The French attacked and penetrated parts of the position.

The Austrian official report adds that counter-measures at Monte Tomba are in course of preparation.

LONDON, January 1st.

A wireless German official report states:—There was violent artillery firing in the Monte Tomba region.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRICELESS TREASURES IN PADUA DESTROYED.

LONDON, December 31st.

The enemy last night for the third time bombed Padua. Scores of bombs were dropped.

Artistic monuments severely suffered and the Cathedral façade was blown down.

LONDON, January 1st.

An Italian semi-official report states:—In the air raids on Padua the enemy is deliberately seeking to wreck the most precious treasures of religious art.

Last evening bombs were dropped on the Cathedral, the Church of St. Anthony, and the Church of the Hermita. Bomb splinters struck the Archbishop's palace and Monte-di-Pietas. In a number of cases the explosions damaged old bronze doors, priceless paintings and statues. In the Capella of St. George, the celebrated Titian frescoes were damaged and parts of paintings were torn down by the explosions.

AN UNNAMED HERO.

LONDON, January 1st.

A Correspondent on the British Front describes the exploits of an unnamed crack British airman, who one day last week brought down four enemy machines, and on the following day brought down three more. Already he has 37 victories to his credit—ten less than Capt. Bishop, the British super-crack. He is a fair-haired, slight and delicate youngster of 22 years of age, and was formerly a mechanic in the Flying Corps, but today he commands a unit.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

HEAVY TURKISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, December 31st.

A Palestine official report states:—We occupied Beitin, anciently Bethel; El Balah, a mile northward of Bireh, and Khelbur, westward of El Balah, and Janiah and Raskerker, six or seven miles, respectively, north-westward of Bireh.

The operations on Friday and Saturday led to the serious defeat of the enemy. The latter on Thursday, with German assistance, determinedly attempted to retake Jerusalem and pressed their attacks with vigour, continuing from two in the morning of Thursday for twenty-six hours.

General Allenby immediately counter-attacked the Turkish west flank and made progress for 2½ miles over very difficult country. Seeing on Friday that the Turkish attack was spent, we made a general advance, the troops on the Nablus road advancing northwards and those on their left eastward, and drove back the enemy.

We gained seven miles of ground, securing north-westward four strong positions between the enemy and Jerusalem.

The Turkish casualties were heavy, the killed alone being estimated at 1,000. Six hundred prisoners were counted, and we also captured 20 machine-guns.

HEAVY TURKISH LOSSES.

LONDON, January 1st.

A Palestine official report states:—We further advanced our line northward of Jerusalem between December 27th and 29th.

We captured 750 prisoners.

We counted 1,000 of enemy dead.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NAVAL AUXILIARIES LOST.

LONDON, December 31st.

The Admiralty announces that the mine-sweeping ship *Arcturion* was torpedoed and foundered in severe weather.

The commander, another officer and seven men are missing.

The boarding-steamers *Grive* was also torpedoed and sunk.

There were no casualties.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RECRUITMENT OF EXEMPTEDS.

LONDON, January 1st.

Sir Auckland Geddes to-morrow begins negotiations with the Trade Unionists with a view to recruiting exempteds.

CONFIDENCE IN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

ROME, January 1st.

After a speech by the Premier, the Senate unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER IN PARIS.

PARIS, January 1st.

Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Chamberlain have arrived.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND ALLIED DIPLOMACY.

PARIS, January 1st.

In the Chamber, M. Renaudel read a declaration on behalf of the Socialists protesting against the weakness of Allied diplomacy as regards the war, especially towards Russia.

M. Pichon, replying, refused to enter fully into the question raised by the Socialists and emphasised that France was acting in accord with the Allies.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

STEAMER WRECKED.

LONDON, December 31st.

The steamer *Periporosa*, from Rotterdam to London, was wrecked at Walton-on-Naze.

Fifty-six passengers and 28 members of the crew were saved.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

REPLY FROM ALLIES PROBABLE.

LONDON, December 31st.

The *Daily News* says that Mr. Lloyd George, in receiving a deputation from the Labourite Trade Union Conference on Friday, gave them to understand that some reply would probably be forthcoming from the Allies to the German peace offer to Russia.

UNITY OF BRITISH WORKERS.

The newspapers state that the interview between Mr. Lloyd George and the Labour Deputation on Friday was most cordial, and finally removed any misunderstanding that may have existed between the Prime Minister and Labour.

Mr. Amos says that the Labour leaders, having secured the unity of British workers in war aims, will now work to secure the unity of aims among the Labour and Socialist parties in the Allied countries, which is an indispensable preliminary to participation in an International Conference with the Socialist Delegates of enemy or neutral countries.

MODERATE RUSSIANS LOOK TO ALLIES.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Correspondent at Petrograd says it is impossible longer to observe a *non possumus* attitude to the German peace terms. It would be a shortsighted policy for the Allies to allow Russia to conclude a humiliating and separate peace.

The Bolsheviks are determined to make the Constituent Assembly a mere shadow of the Soviets, avowing their intention of expelling the Cadets and Moderate Socialists, whom they describe as flankers from the Constituent Assembly. Hence, the Moderate Russians are anxiously looking to the Allies somehow to help Russia to secure a decent peace.

ALLIES EXCHANGING VIEWS.

LONDON, January 1st.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Lobbyist says that Government circles recognise the Brest-Litovsk proposals as indicating a new temper of the Central Powers and constitute a grave new fact, of which official cognizance must be taken.

Already Great Britain, France, the United States and Italy are exchanging views, and a clear statement of Allied war aims may at the very least be expected.

Meanwhile the British Government is preparing for a long war.

PRESS SILENT.

LONDON, December 31st.

The newspapers are silent on Berlin's statement of the Brest-Litovsk proposals, cabled yesterday.

The *Daily Chronicle* alone contains an editorial on the subject, and says the statement indicates that the Germans hope to retain possession of Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and portions of Estonia and Livonia, where they have already induced a faked Assembly to declare for a separation from Russia.

The paper adds:—The cynicism of these proposals is too much even for the Bolsheviks, who are now temporarily haggling over their form, but are not likely to alter their substance.

EARLY CESSION OF COURLAND.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Correspondent at Riga reports that the newspaper *Den* of Petrograd says the Parliament of Courland on December 17th pronounced in favour of an early cession of Courland to Germany.

SWEDISH SOCIALIST LEADER'S ADVICE.

The Swedish Socialist leader, M. Branting, in a letter to the London Press, hopes that the *Entente* will give such answer to Count Oserin that further discussion of honourable peace terms is possible.

SUGGESTIONS FROM IRREBSON.

BIBLE QUARTERS.

LONDON, January 1st.

Mr. Ramsome, the Correspondent telegraphing from Petrograd, says that unless the Allies give in the matter of the Brest-Litovsk proposals it seems possible that the Germans will ask the Russians to help them in enforcing the Russian peace terms. The Allies' only chance of defeating the German design on enslaving Russia is for the Allies to publish terms approximating to the Russian terms and in participating in the Conference.

THE TIMES' REBUKE.

The *Times* denounces the "foolish suggestions from irresponsible quarters that the other Allies intervene in the Brest-Litovsk tragedy."

The paper says that such a course would be unwise and unbecoming to the last degree.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

BOLSHEVIEK GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, December 31st.

The *Daily News* makes the first pronouncement of any English newspaper in favour of the Bolsheviks. It publishes a telegram from its correspondent, Mrs. Ramsome, who has returned to Petrograd after an absence of three months. He describes the city as more orderly than for months before the Bolshevik control. He says the Bolshevik Government is extremely efficient, energetic and decisive, and he denies that it is refusing to allow the opening of the Constituent Assembly, the real reason for the delay being that only 391 out of 800 Delegates were elected.

The correspondent interviewed M. Trotsky, who expressed the opinion that the war would be decided by social and not military pressure. He said that every Government in Europe was feeling the pressure of democracy, but the German Government was wiser than most. Hence Germany had abandoned grandiose plans of conquest.

THE NEXT WORD BELONGS TO ALLIES.

The correspondent adds that all the Petrograd newspapers, however, differ regarding the Brest-Litovsk proposals, and are of opinion that the Allies are now bound to consider them seriously, and that the next word belongs to them.

EX-PREMIER MURDERED.

PETROGRAD, December 31st.

Ex-Premier Goremkyne, his wife, son-in-law, and General Ovechinkoff, have been murdered at Soboly, in the Caucasus.

ENEMY DELEGATES ARRIVE.

The second Austro-German Delegation has arrived. It comprises representatives of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Industry and Finance.

The Red Cross and economic experts have also arrived.

The French residents at one hotel were obliged to evacuate their rooms to accommodate the Austro-Germans, while some Britishers left the hotel as a protest against lodging the enemy delegates.

FIGHTING AT IRKUTSK.

PEKING, December 30th.

The Red Guards, in the course of the fighting at Irkutsk, murdered the French Consular Agent and two other Frenchmen.

The town is on fire, and the population is starving.

PETROGRAD, December 31st.

The fighting at Irkutsk lasted one week between Regulars, Red Guards, and Cossacks.

The Military Cadets have reported that the whole of their quarters and the town is devastated.

SURRENDER OF RUSSIANS AT HARBIN.

LONDON, December 31st.

Tokio and Peking messages state that 2,500 Russian troops at Harbin surrendered to the Chinese soldiers after the fighting on the December 27th and were deported.

WHOLESALE MURDER BY CAUCASIAN TROOPS.

PETROGRAD, December 30th.

General Karauloff, who was the Hetman of the Terek Cossacks, his brother and the whole of his staff of officers and men were murdered by soldiers from the Caucasian Front.

NATIONALISING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Commissioners of the People are preparing a decree for the nationalisation of insurance companies.

PEACE PROCESSIONS.

PETROGRAD, December 31st.

Maximalist processions in celebration of peace started at ten in the morning in the Champ Mars, and included detachments of armed troops, Red Guards, the Executive of the Peasants Congress, and the Central Committee of the original Soviet.

The Union of Defence of the Constituent Assembly issued a manifesto urging the people to refrain from participating in the processions, repudiating the Maximalist authority and proclaiming the supremacy of the Constituent Assembly.

RAID AND ARRESTS.

Soldiers raided the Union of Defence of the Constituent Assembly and arrested all present.

The bank directors arrested on Christmas Day have been released on bail of one million rubles each, with the exception of M. Vishniakov.

(Continued on Page 6.)

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 11.)

General.

BARLINE CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

SOME WELL-KNOWN RECIPIENTS.

LONDON, December 31st.

The New Year Honours include the following:—

BARONS.

Mr. Almeric Paget, Unionist M.P. for Cambridge.

Sir Frederick Cawley, Liberal M.P. for the Prestwich Division of Lancashire.

Sir John Lonsdale, Conservative M.P. for Mid-Arregh.

Sir James Woodhouse, one of H. M. Railway Commissioners and formerly Liberal M.P. for Huddersfield.

KNIGHTHOODS.

The fifty-two Knighthoods include the following:—

Mr. Robert Bruce, Editor of the *Glasgow Herald*.Mr. Emsley Carr, editor and part proprietor of *News of the World*.

Mr. John Galsworthy, the novelist.

Mr. Anthony Hope, the novelist.

Mr. Leslie Ward, the artist.

Mr. John Lavery, the artist.

Mr. Edwin L. Lutyens, the architect and artist.

Mr. Sidney Low, Lecturer on Imperial and Colonial History at King's College, University of London.

Mr. John Scott Keltie, the well-known geographer.

Major William Northrop McMillan, of East Africa.

Mr. Bartle Frere, Chief Justice of Gibraltar.

MILITARY HONOURS.

The Military Honours include the following:—

K.C.B.—Surgeon General Sir David Bruce.

Promoted Major Generals—Brigadier General E. Northey.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

There are six Privy Counsellors, including the following:—

Lord Hugh Cecil, Unionist M.P. for Oxford University.

Mr. Tom Richards, Labour M.P. for Monmouth West.

BARONETRIES.

The twenty Baronetries include the following:—

The Right Hon. Mr. Ellis Griffith, former Under Secretary for the Home Office.

Sir George Riddell, newspaper proprietor.

The Right Hon. Sir F. E. Smith, Attorney-General.

Lieutenant Colonel James Craig, Unionist M.P. for East Division of County Down.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, December 31st.

The Secretary of War's weekly statement says:—New Year finds the British troops dominant in the Flanders plain.

The battle of Cambrai proves that the German defences can be broken and taken, though full advantage has not been taken of the early successes. Nevertheless, the British troops in this battle inflicted the most serious disaster on the German army since the Battle of the Marne.

WASHINGTON, January 1st.

The French hold the key to the Laon area through the capture of Chemin-des-Dames.

It is evident from the repeated transfer of troops in Italy that the enemy is pursuing an opportunistic plan of campaign rather than following definite strategic operations.

HARD YEAR BEFORE THE ALLIES.

PARIS, December 31st.

Lord Derby, in a message to *Le Matin*, hopes that the coming year will see the troops returning home after a victory of right over might.

Lord Robert Cecil, in a message, admits that the French and British have a hard year before them, but, strengthened by America, they will hold out till victory. "Let us hope the war will end before next New Year."

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGES.

LONDON, January 1st.

Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister, in New Year messages to the President of the United States, the Prime Ministers of Japan, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Portugal, Belgium, Greece and France, emphasises that the hopes of humanity centre in the triumph of the Allied cause.

Mutual friendship and respect are becoming more and more the cement of the Alliance which is the guardian of justice and the liberty of the world.

The Prime Minister thanks the individual Armies and Navies for their fortitude last year and for their readiness to continue the struggle until the world is rid of the domination of military autocracy, whose discredit and defeat are essential to a lasting peace.

The Prime Minister expresses his full confidence in victory and the freedom of the world in the new year.

The Prime Minister tells President Wilson, "We are relying upon the great addition of strength of the young American Army."

The Prime Minister expresses to Signor Orlando his admiration of the successful Italian resistance and his confidence that Italy will ere long strike another mighty blow at the liberation of Italy.

PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL TO THE NATION.

LONDON, December 31st.

The Prime Minister, in a message to the Nation, appeals to all to do their utmost in these later trying days for the cause which the democracies of the world are now leagued together. Recalling the privations and sacrifices of the Armies, Mr. Lloyd George says no sacrifice those at home are called on to make can faintly approach what is hourly demanded of them, and he emphasises that none are too old or too young to play a part. Lending and saving are specially important, and it is the duty of all to save what they can and lend what they can to the community. Every man, woman and child might make it a point of honour to increase his or her holding of national war bonds.

CHINA GREET'S FRANCE.

PARIS, January 1st.

The President of China has dispatched a message to President Poincare on the occasion of the New Year, sending best wishes for the happiness of the gallant French people, and expressing the firm conviction that the heroic efforts of the French troops will triumph in the struggle for the defence of right and justice.

President Poincare replied, thanking the President for his greetings.

BRITISH LABOUR'S MESSAGE TO THE SOVIET.

STOCKHOLM, January 1st.

Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., has telegraphed to M. Hysman, secretary of the Dutch and Scandinavian Committee which organized the Stockholm Conference, asking him to communicate to the Soviet at Petrograd the strong desire of British Labour for Russia not to conclude a separate peace.

M. Hysman replied, urging the convocation of a Socialist Congress to prepare a general as opposed to a separate peace.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS DENIED PASSPORTS.

PARIS, January 1st.

M. Clemenceau has received a deputation of Socialists, including M. Albert Thomas, which asked for passports for Petrograd with a view to preventing a separate peace.

M. Clemenceau replied that the situation at Petrograd was too disturbed for any good result from such a mission and refused the passports, as the granting of them might induce the belief that the Government is participating in the peace negotiations, which is not in any way in their minds, in the absence of serious proposals from the enemy.

COAL SHORTAGE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 31st.

The unprecedented cold has aggravated the shortage of coal. Thousands stormed the coal-yards for a basketful.

GUATEMALA CITY VIRTUALLY DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, December 31st.

Another earthquake on Saturday virtually destroyed Guatemala City.

The report by the Navy Department says that everything is in ruins. One hundred and twenty-five thousand people are homeless.

The Navy has been ordered to render assistance.

TERRIFIC SHOCKS CONTINUE.

New York, December 31st.

One thousand persons were killed at Guatemala.

Martial law was proclaimed. Several looters were shot.

The inhabitants were ordered to evacuate the city.

Terrorful shocks are continuing at intervals of five minutes.

A MOLDAVIAN REPUBLIC.

LONDON, December 31st.

The *Times* Correspondent at Petrograd says that Bessarabia has proclaimed itself a Moldavian Republic.

FINLAND AND GERMANY.

LONDON, December 31st.

It is reported that communications have been opened between Finland and Germany.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 31st.

The silver market is firm.

NEW GERMAN HYMN OF HATE.

The *Matin* publishes from its Turin correspondent the text of the new Hymn of Hate which was distributed among the German troops just before the offensive commenced against Italy. Its closing verse, translated into English, is as follows:—

"Sons of Germany! The great hour has come! Neither women nor children must be spared, because the children of the vanquished may some day vanquish your country. Forward! Shatter, destroy, thrust, burn, kill, kill, kill, kill, kill!"

DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The "Central Africans" have lately been reinforced in their Peace campaign by a certain Dr. Krenkel, a Leipzig biologist who happened to be in East Africa at the outbreak of war, took part in the fighting, was made prisoner, was interned in France, and was then sent to Switzerland. He recently published in the *Cologne Gazette* a striking article on the militarist possibilities of Africa, and in the *Tägliche Rundschau* he says:—

"Germany needs a great strong Central African colonial Empire, with good frontiers and good sea routes connecting it with the German Empire. A great Power in Germany and a great Power in Africa—that will make any attack upon us impossible in the future. Our future colonial Empire must stretch from Oameroon to the coast of the Indian Ocean, and from Mozambique westwards to Angola."

But, apart from these ambitions, Herr Krenkel gives us the first account of the economic developments which have made it possible for the Germans to carry on the war in German East Africa. He declares that the economic effort has been as remarkable in East Africa as in Germany, and he claims that the natives have been greatly impressed. Well, they may be, to judge by his grim remark that "much resistance and much business had to be broken, but we did not let go, and so we succeeded."

He says that the Germans have been able to grow immense quantities of rice and also of wheat and that the most supply was unlimited—apart from the transport difficulties. New sugar factories produced almost white sugar of good quality, and abundant supplies of butter were produced and transported in tins. There was sufficient leather, and the native women and children wove cotton which the German women turned into stockings. The Germans took gladly to native vegetables, and there was plenty of fruit to keep the troops supplied with jam. The Germans developed new industries in oil, soap, and various kinds of spirits, including a whisky made out of maize, rice, and bananas. The printing presses produced quantities of paper money, and, since even the African natives look with suspicion on German paper, they were given coins made of gilded brass. Herr Krenkel adds:—

"Many of these things will disappear after the war, and many small industries can hardly be maintained. But the colony has shown what it can achieve economically under vigorous leadership. There are the best prospects for production of corn and rice, the production will at least make the colony independent of Indian imports, and we shall be able to work for Germany when freight rates again become reasonable. It will also be possible to export cattle, and the mining industry will give us good ores."

Time.

ANNUAL STOCKTAKING SALE AT WHITEAWAY'S

Bargains in Lady's, Gentlemen's and Children's Clothing, Drapery, Hardware, etc. A large number of Remnants and Oddments to be cleared.

PYJAMAS.

A splendid line of striped Zephyr Pyjamas, white grounds with neat coloured stripes.

Usual Price \$5.50

Sale Price \$3.50

a suit.

"LINGOLA" PYJAMAS.

A nice combination of Wool and Cotton.

Good Colours.

They do not shrink.

Usual Price \$5.50, \$6.50.

Sale Price \$4.50

FINE NAVY SERGE SAILOR SUITS FOR BOYS.

All sizes offered at a special price to clear. At to-day's value these are worth worth double.

Usual Price \$7.75

Sale Price \$5.00

BOYS' TWEED NORFOLK SUITS.

Good dark and serviceable tweeds. All sizes.

Sale Price \$4.50

Usual Price \$5.40 to \$6.50

BOYS' REEFER COATS.

Good quality coats and brass anchor buttons.

Usual Price \$8.00 to \$9.00

Sale Price \$5.00 each.

BOYS' TWEED OVERCOATS.

A great variety of these in all sizes, to be cleared at

\$8.50 each.



GENTLEMEN'S TIES.

A great variety of Plain, and Fancy Cotton, Silk, Poplin and Knitted Ties.

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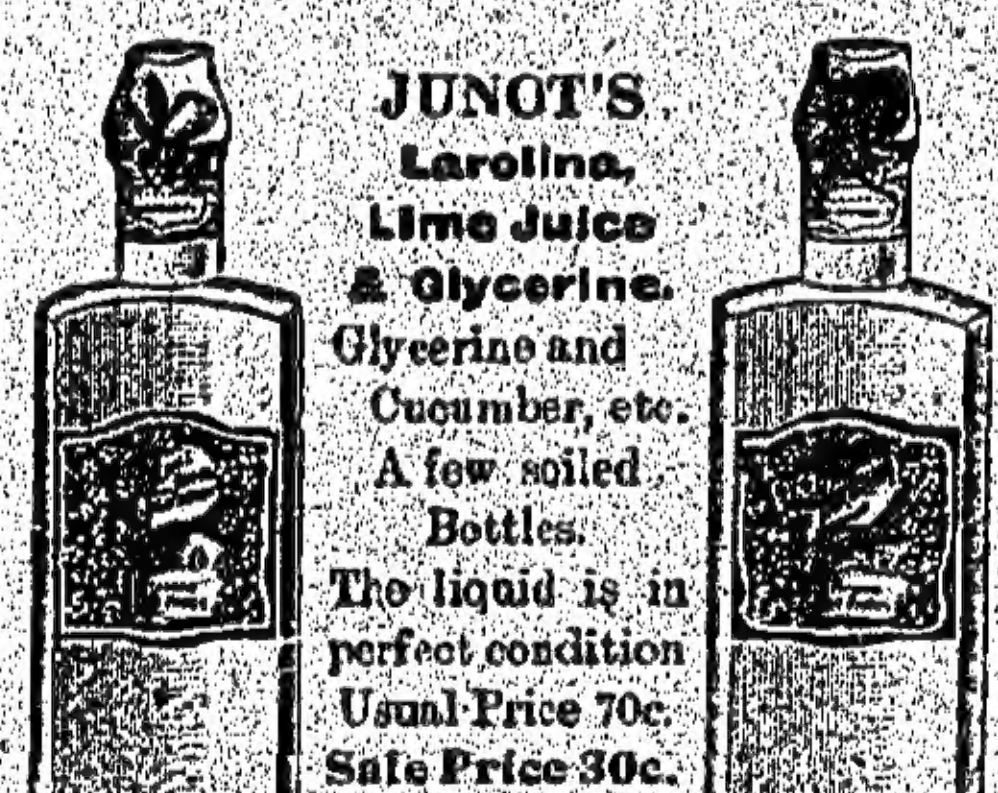
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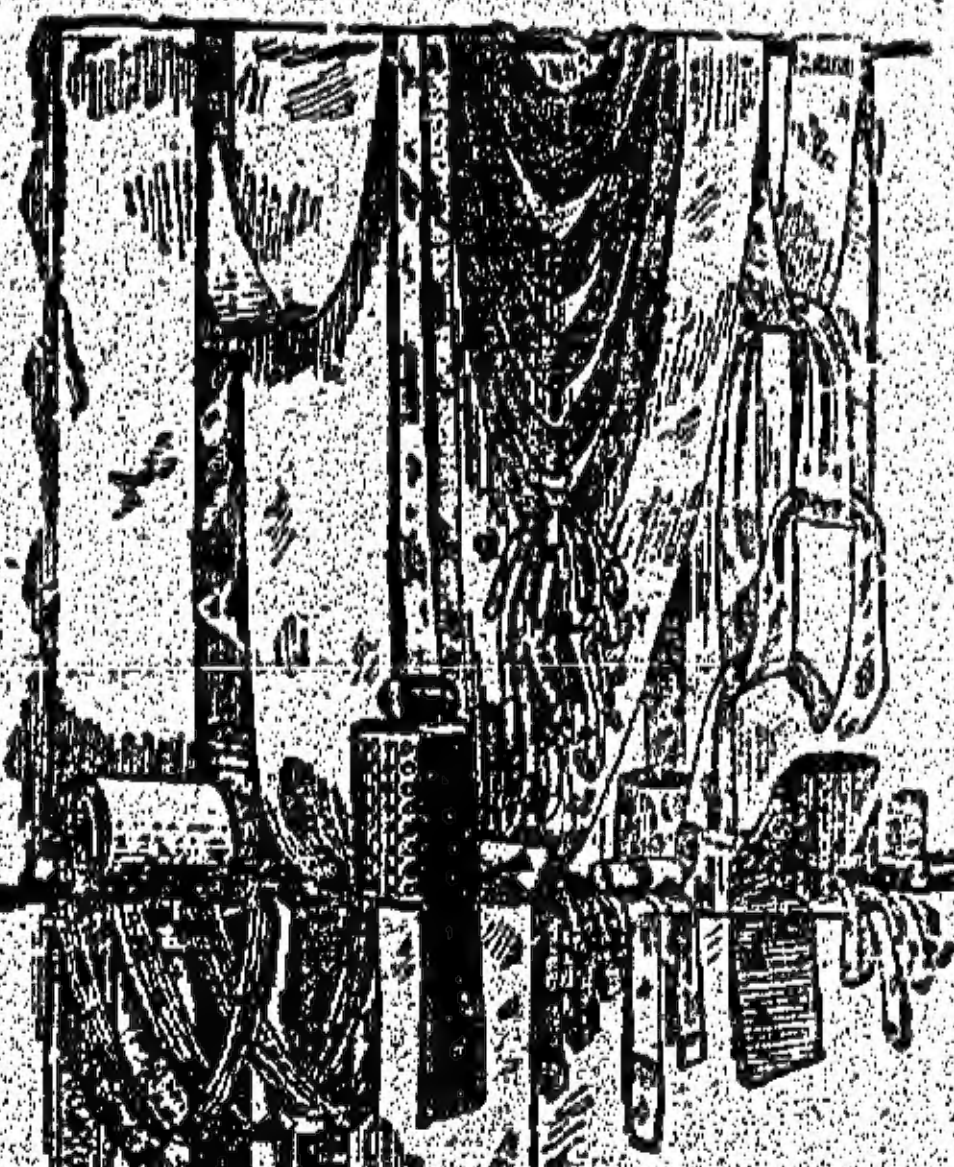
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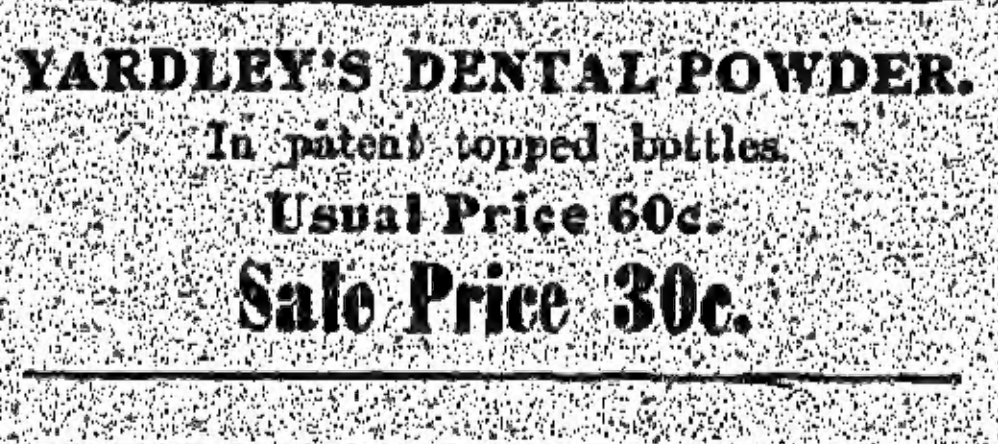


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LONDON'S WELCOME TO M. VENIZELOS. SPEECH BY THE GREEK PRIME MINISTER. CONSTANTINE'S PERFDY.

M. Venizelos, the Prime Minister of Greece, was given an enthusiastic welcome at a public meeting called by the Anglo-Hellenic League and held in the Mansion House on November 10th. The Lord Mayor (Mr. C. A. Hanson, M.P.) presided, and cordial speeches of greeting to M. Venizelos and his country were made by Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon, and Mr. Churchill.

The Lord Mayor, in the name of the citizens of London, hailed M. Venizelos as a great patriot, a great statesman, and a great friend of the Allied forces.

MR. BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Balfour said that by common consent M. Venizelos was the most distinguished living representative of the great historic Greek race. There must always be a temptation for men of Greek blood to turn their eyes almost unduly to the glorious past which the genius of their forefathers illuminated, and to look at the problems of the present with eyes almost obscured by the glories of preceding generations. That was not true statesmanship. It was a fault into which M. Venizelos had never fallen. He looked at the modern world directly and as it was, and weighed its problems in a generous and just spirit. He was an illustrious member of an illustrious race, but he was also one of the great contemporary statesmen of the world, struggling in alliance with other statesmen to further the interests not merely of his country, but of mankind at large. In circumstances of great and changing variety, great and unchanging difficulty, M. Venizelos had always shown the same spirit of sanity, the same large vision, the same patriotism, the same comprehension of the difficulties of other countries with whom he might be in co-operation.

He did not propose to say anything about the history of Greece between the outbreak of war and the time when M. Venizelos became Prime Minister of a united country. All neutral nations in Europe had suffered during the last three and a half years, but the one which suffered most was Greece—divided against itself, one half undoubtedly working for the enemy's cause, the other struggling in vain with political misfortune, and as if these political misfortunes were not enough, they inevitably carried in their train economic misfortune which he feared were not yet wholly removed. These were circumstances that would tax the statesmanship, temper, and endurance of any man. M. Venizelos had triumphantly steered the fortunes of Greece through all these perils, and his country was now entering waters which, whether rough or smooth, would not, he hoped, be disturbed by those cross-currents which had made steering so difficult in the last three years.

Referring to the arguments by which the Germans pressed their point of view on Greece and the rest of the world, Mr. Balfour said they no longer contended that German domination was a blessing. Their new argument was that the *Entente* Powers desired the destruction of Germany and her trade and the imposition on her people of a form of government not chosen by themselves. "The destruction of the German Empire," he continued, "has never been a war aim of the *Entente* Powers. The destruction or injuring of German trade is not a war aim; it is a war measure, and a most legitimate war measure. We recognize fully that each nation should be allowed to make for itself the government which suits its history, its character, and its ideals. I only mention these German arguments for the purpose of saying that never for a moment did they cloud the clear vision of M. Venizelos. From the beginning he has always felt that the interests of his country were bound up with the interests of the Allies." (Cheers.)

Lord Curzon, speaking as a member of the War Cabinet, echoed Mr. Balfour's tribute to M. Venizelos. Faced with intrigue, disloyalty, and treachery in the highest quarters, persecuted with his followers by those who held the reins of power, M. Venizelos never swerved for a moment, but held by his own and by the people who were faithful to him. Never were those qualities by which Mr. Balfour had referred better demonstrated than when, taking his own fate and that of his fellow-countrymen into his own hands, he set up the Provisional Government at Salonika. Now he had come once again to this land of traditional friendship for Greece to seek our assistance in respect of the difficulties which confronted him in regard to food supplies and equipment for his warring countrymen. "I am sure," added Lord Curzon, "that M. Venizelos will state his case to our statesmen with prudence and with moderation. I am sure that they will meet him to the fullest extent that lies in their power. He is a man who has stood by us through three difficult and critical years. We will stand by him to the end." (Cheers.)

Mr. Churchill, after joining in the welcome to M. Venizelos and stating that he had friends here as loyal and true as any he could find in any part of the world, said:—We meet here in a sombre and a stern hour. We look out upon the vast field of the war and we see on every side facts, tendencies, which must make us brace our hearts and energies for efforts greater than any we have yet put forward. But M. Venizelos, with his unerring eye, will no doubt have discerned that, as the storm of battle rises and

as the intensity of the conflict grows, the arm of Britain becomes not weaker but stronger, and he will no doubt look forward with confidence to the campaign of the year 1918 being the witness of a greater and more effective British effort in all the vital theatres of war even than the preceding campaigns have witnessed. We are not yet able to see our way to shore. The voyage is perilous; it is reaching its most perilous period. But we know that the barque of British fortunes has weathered gales and tempests as fierce as these, and we see through the darkness those lights shining which spell for Britain, for Greece, and for civilization a broad and assured future of safety and of freedom. (Cheers.)

M. VENIZELOS ON THE DARDANELLES OPPORTUNITY.

M. Venizelos, who was received with great enthusiasm, spoke in English. He expressed his gratitude to the Lord Mayor, the Ministers who had welcomed him, and the Anglo-Hellenic League which perpetuated the tradition of British sympathy with Greece. After referring to the successes achieved by Greece during the Balkan wars, he continued:—Though the advent of the present war was a dire blow for a small country, Greece did not for a moment hesitate to take her station in the struggle. The position of Greece in the war was determined not only by her treaty of alliance with Serbia, and her ties of gratitude to the three *Entente* Powers, who never belied their title of Protecting Powers of Greece, but also by the consciousness that the strife which had been joined was a struggle between democracy and autocracy, between these high ideals which make life worth living and an attempt of the whole world to dominate the whole world, in contempt of all law, human and divine.

New Greece, the outcome of the Revolution of 1909, the Greece which prepared and achieved the triumphs of the Balkan wars, was not wanting, as she was some short time before, in a sense of the realities of things. She felt that her contribution to this world struggle could be but small in comparison with the forces of the protagonists, but also understood that she could bring her small force to bear in the right spot and at the right moment, and could thus secure far-reaching results.

The right moment was that of the Dardanelles Expedition. I then insisted that we should take part at once and disembark there in necessary force. Had my policy not been frustrated, I can assure you, without exaggeration, that the occupation of the Peninsula of Gallipoli would have been the work of a week and that the moral effect on Constantinople would have been such that a separate peace with Turkey would have been the most probable result. The Narrows would have been open to the Allies, the otherwise difficult equipment of Russia would have been effected by way of the Black Sea, the Russian retreat of 1915 would have been prevented, Bulgaria would not have dared to move against the *Entente* Powers, and peace might have been secured in the course of the year.

The whole of this policy was frustrated by the opposition of the ex-King Constantine. He maintained that the duty of Greece was to remain outside the Great War, and only to take part in fulfilment of her treaty obligations towards Serbia, when Bulgaria decided to attack our Ally. The Greek people, when called upon to pronounce upon this dispute, declared in favour of my policy. But the six months which intervened till I was called back to power had worked a marked change in the circumstances in which the participation of Greece in the Dardanelles Expedition could have had decisive results.

For my Government, therefore, there remained as a line of policy but to declare that, while remaining neutral, we were determined not to allow Bulgaria to attack our ally Serbia. And in this declaration of policy I was justified in believing that I had the absolute concurrence of the Crown, who six months earlier had supported such a policy. Unfortunately ex-King Constantine had assumed the German Emperor, before I had assumed power, that Bulgaria need have no fear in attacking Serbia, for in no circumstances would he permit the intervention of Greece in favour of Serbia.

So that when Bulgaria mobilized King Constantine again compelled my resignation. And to my remark that, according to our Liberal Constitution, he had not the right to dismiss me after the preceding approval of my policy by the electorate, he enunciated the theory that when great national matters were at issue the Sovereign is not bound by the will of the people, but, being responsible to God alone, he is bound to insist on such a policy as he may consider most advantageous for the nation. The truth is that the late King, as subsequent events have proved, was in fact the representative of the Kaiser in Greece, considering the Constitution of the kingdom over which he reigned as the Kaiser, considered it "a scrap of paper," and was following a policy not simply Germanophile, but purely German, and sacrificed not only the honour of the country, but its most precious and vital interests. (Cheers.)

THE TRAGIC POSITION OF GREECE.

Thus the position of Greece became tragic. She saw herself dragged to infamy and disaster by the King himself, while the people remained unable effectually to oppose him; for any resistance would have resulted inevitably in

a civil war, and would have opened to the Bulgarian forces, already mobilized, the opportunity to invade Eastern and Western Macedonia. It was only later, when the policy of the ex-King threw open the gates of Macedonia to the Bulgarian Army—it was only then possible for the moral opposition that pervaded the country to take shape by constituting the Salonika Provisional Government, which caused also the abdication of King Constantine. His personal policy not only robbed Greece of her most precious national ideals, but brought her to the very edge of the precipice from which our Liberal Party struggled and is still struggling to save her.

What, therefore, I ask of you, the people of this great country, is not to judge the Greek nation as responsible for the personal policy of the dethroned King, nor to consider the violation of the treaty with Serbia as reflecting upon us. (Cheers.) I can assure you that during this protracted and painful crisis the great majority of the Greek people never approved of that treacherous policy. The good opinion of your great Empire is a precious asset for the Greek people. Ever since their resuscitation to a free political existence the Greeks have looked for guidance to the great and splendid lessons which British political life offers. In it we have found harmoniously blended personal liberty with that order which ensures progress. All the Greek statesmen, all worthy of that name, have been unanimous in their belief that the edifice which has been reared by the genius of the British people and which is known as the British Empire, or the British Commonwealth, is the grandest political creation in the life of man. (Cheers.)

It is an edifice which, in its noblest aspect, presents to us the instance of a man, now active in the very centre of British Government, who but a few years ago was an heroic adversary of the British Empire, but who, thanks to a magnanimous and wise policy, has become one of the foremost guiding minds of that Empire. It is an edifice which, while holding the mastery of the seas, has never abused that power for selfish ends, but has brought security and spread civilization to the furthest ends of the earth; has developed the means of communication; has multiplied the value of the lands thus opened up; and has dealt fairly with its own competitors—to fairly not to leave that policy open to doubt, and to the criticism of many an English economist.

When Germany provoked this war the democracy of the entire world turned inquiring eyes to what would be the attitude of England. And a sigh of relief was breathed by all when they were assured that German aggression would be resisted by British resistance. From that moment no one doubted that the German adventure was doomed. The conviction that the German dream was vain rested not only on the knowledge that the natural resources of the British Empire were inexhaustible and its powers of organization great, but especially on the recollection that the inflexible will and the unbending character of the British people had always secured success, and would now again prove the chief factor of victory.

FAITH IN ULTIMATE VICTORY.

No German success has shaken their faith in ultimate victory. Those success are the outcome of 70 years' assiduous preparation for aggressive war, compared with the unpreparedness of the Allies. They are due partly to the geographical conditions, partly to the unity of command, and partly to the untiring labours of the auxiliary democracy. But these elements of advantage cannot permanently outweigh the incomparably greater resources of the Allies, still less so the justice of their cause. (Cheers.)

This justice of their cause brings to them as Allies all the neutral countries, one after the other. It is true that the accession of most of these States constitutes a moral rather than a material advantage, yet an important advantage, since confidence in the justice of the struggle is thereby increased, and it hardens the resolve to persevere until a complete victory is achieved. But the participation in the struggle of the great North American Republic, which with so lofty a conception of the end in view has devoted its colossal resources to that purpose, is calculated to strengthen the faith even of those most prone to doubt complete victory.

It is only by such a victory, a victory that will abolish brutal force and will establish justice, that real peace can be secured—a peace that must not be a mere truce, during which the world would continue to be crushed with military expenditure, and after a few years find itself out of breath, faced with the horrors of a fresh war, but a peace that will establish the community of nations and will create a new world a better world than that in which the will of a single man was sufficient to plunge humanity into this unprecedented catastrophe. Towards the new edifice which has thus been raised, Greece can contribute but a few minor blocks of stone. Yet she will be proud to know that, in the midst of dire difficulties and in spite of the disastrous consequences of the absolutism of her King, she remained to the end faithful to her obligations, and refused to accept the stigma of "scrap of paper." (Cheers.)

M. Gennadius, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor and the speakers, said the meeting was a fresh earnest of Englishmen's sympathy for and secular attachment to Greek ideals. After years of internal struggles as trying as actual war, Greece had joined the Allies without making any conditions, exacting any promises, or bargaining for any advantages. She had come in to do her duty.

THE LAST MAN AND LAST DOLLAR.

AMERICAN DETERMINATION.

Mr. Page, the United States Ambassador, was presented with the freedom of Edinburgh last month, and, in reply, said the United States had properly maintained its traditions of isolation from European affairs. They had tasks enough of their own to engage their energies, and did not presume to imagine that their help could ever be needed. Thus they could measure the astonishment of the American people when this war broke out and the rush of barbarism did not content itself with a threat to all Europe, but had the stupid effrontery to order the United States from the seat and to plan an attack on its honour and even its territory. That insulting and dangerous intrigue really carried the war into the Republic. There was then, as the President said, but one thing to do, and they proposed to do it. The whole American people, as the whole people of the British Empire, had come to without division of opinion, and without reference to cost. They were willing to stake, and they would stake if need be, their last man and their last dollar. (Loud cheers.)

In no war in which the United States had even been engaged, said Mr. Page, was there such unanimity of opinion or such earnestness of purpose. In this enterprise the United States were one. America had so far lent nearly \$600,000,000 (£120,000,000), and there never were so many subscribers to a war loan in any country as there were in the two gigantic loans already made, both of which were enormously over-subscribed. Instantly, too, their Navy gave help against the submarine warfare. Their naval shipyards were now given over wholly to the rapid construction of ships that could be of immediate service. They lost no time in preparing for a large Army. Already 10,000,000 men were recruited, and some were even now in the trenches. There would be no lack of men. The material for equipment was also abundant, and already the country had become as vast a military workshop almost as this island. There were 20,000 aircraft under construction, and 100,000 men were being trained for the air service.

Of the issue of this bloody business there was not, and could not be, the slightest doubt. (Cheers.) They had paid too much to accept any settlement but a final settlement, and it was necessary that they should not permit the war's horrors to overcome them till the right settlement was made. (Cheers.) As to the future, there must be a conscious and leagued effort to forestall any such world-war. They could depend for such action upon the two Powers that were necessary and indispensable—Great Britain and the United States. No nation could hope to succeed effectively without them both. Not in a spirit of pride, but in a spirit of solemn obligation to themselves and to the rest of the world, they might as well frankly recognize that upon the English-speaking peoples depended hereafter the safety of the world. (Cheers.)

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PORT	STEAMER	TO	DATE
ATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 3rd Jan, Noon.	
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"FENGHIE"	On 3rd Jan, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 3rd Jan, 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 6th Jan, 1 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 10th Jan, 3 P.M.	

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Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Oriente	10th Jan	Str. from Colombo	18th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with "Crisis" Line.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & SONS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and SAKI MARU, Capt. Yoshikawa, 12,500, FRIDAY, 18th Jan., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and SAKI MARU, Capt. Iwano, 16,000, SUNDAY, 13th Jan., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and JINSEN MARU, Capt. Saio, 8,000, THURSDAY, 3rd Jan.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE: BOMBAY MARU, Capt. Tanaka, 8,000, WEDNESDAY, 24th Jan.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
RIBBIA MARU	19,000	FRI, 4th Jan.
TENNY MARU	23,000	SAT, 19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED, 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	SAT, 6th Feb.
PERIA MARU	8,000	FRI, 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT, 9th Mar.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Peria Maru" call at Shanghai.

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"ANILA MARU"	THURSDAY, 31st Jan., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	THURSDAY, 13th Feb., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY, 28th Feb., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports, touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection is made at Puget Sound with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Tainan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KOSU MARU"	THURSDAY, 3rd Jan., at 6 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY, 6th Jan., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the BOON TIE WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be in use.

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